SI No	Discipline	2000-01		2001-	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
3.	Dairy Technology	1	4	-	6	1	6	1	3	1
4	Dairy Engineering									
5.	Animal Biochemistry	2	6	3	5	1	7	3	5 3	
6.	Animal Biotechnology	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	
7.	Animal Genetics & Breeding	3	5	1	6	1	5	2	5	2
8.	Livestock Produ. and Management		3	2	5		10	1	8	
9.	Animal Nutrition	2	5	2	8	5	7	2	5 2	
10.	Animal Physiology	-	4	1	5	3	8	2	1	2
11.	Dairy Economics	2	5	1	4	4	8	3	6	
12.	Dairy Extension Education	2	4	2	3	4	4	2	4 3	

Assistance to Rajasthan

2430. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: **Will** the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Rajasthan is the largest drought prone desert/wasteland State, where famine is endemic;

(b) if so, the aid given to the State during the Tenth Five Year Plan for centrally sponsored schemes like Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme, Integrated Wasteland Development Programme and National Watershed Developed Programme;

(c) the targets achieved through these programmes;

(d) whether any major/medium project to make availability of water for irrigation have spilled over into the Tenth Plan; and

(e) if so, whether any such spilled over project has been selected for 100 per cent Central funding in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) According to Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), out of total geographical area of 34.22 million ha. about 11.37 million ha. area (33.23%) is suffering from various categories of land degradation including 9.79 million ha. area due to wind and water erosion alone in the State of Rajasthan. The category-wise extent of degraded land in the country and Rajasthan is as under:—

Category of Land Degradation	Extent of Area in million ha.	
	Rajasthan	In India
Water erosion	3.14	93.68
Water erosion	6.65	9.48
Water logging	0.05	14.30
Salinnity/alkalinity	1.42	5.95
Soil acidity	0.00	16.03
Complex problem	0.11	7.38
Total degraded area	11.37	146.82

The Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur, has developed technology for controlling water & wind erosion, prevention of desertification and improving the productivity of the degraded areas of the arid & semi-arid areas of Rajasthan. Government of India is implementing various schemes/programmes on watershed development, namely, (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Area (NWDPRA), (ii) Soil Conservation for Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone Riven (RVP & FPR), (iii) Reclamation of Alkali Soil (RAS), (iv) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), (v) Desert Development Programme (DDP), (vi) Integrated Waste-land Development Programme (IWDP) for increasing the productivity of degraded lands/wastelands in the country including Rajasthan. The scheme-wise physical and financial achievements during Tenth Five Year Plan are as under:—

Name of Programmes/Scheme	Achievements during X Plan* (2002—06) Phy. (lakh ha.)	Fin. (Rs. Lakh)
NWDPRA	3.29	12176.95
RVP & FPR	0.82	6283.00
RAS	0.25	341.50
DDP	17.25	41035.00
DPAP	2.10	6696.45
IWDP	1.84	7122.30
TOTAL :	25.55	73655.20

*includes tentative achievements of 2005-06.

(d) and (e) Four major irrigation projects and four medium irrigation projects of Ninth Five Year Plan of Rajasthan spilled over into the Tenth Five Year Plan. Out of these, two medium irrigation projects received 100% Central Loan Assistance under Fast Track Programme of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme during 2002-03 and 2003-04 and got completed during 2004-05.

Rural infrastructure

2431. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to improve rural infrastructure to make our agriculture more competitive and profit oriented for our farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Strengthening infrastructure and the supply chain is part of the strategy for development of the agriculture sector. Accordingly, the Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a capital investment subsidy scheme titled 'Construction of Rural Godowns', of which the main objectives include creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas to meet various requirements of farmers